

no use of Sonnini's communication. The form of the beak, and that of the body, which is very much elongated, the length of the tail, which is considerably sloped, the short wings, compared with the size of the body and that of the tail, and, above all, a great conformity in manners and habits, approximate it to the blackbird more than to any other species. But it has one attribute, which is particular to it, namely, a naked place on each side of the neck, which commences at the under chap, and extends about ten lines, that is, almost towards the lower part of the neck; this naked skin, which is somewhat more than two lines in breadth, forms the separation between the black feathers with which the upper part of the neck is covered, and the yellow ones of the under part; and it is tinged with this last colour the same as all the under part of the body. The top, and the sides of the head, as well as one half of the upper part of the neck, are black; this colour becomes lighter in approaching towards the back, where it is brown, and still continuing to grow weaker, it becomes reddish on the rump.

The upper covert feathers of the wings are blackish; those which are near the body have a reddish border; the quill feathers have the same blackish tinge, but they have, each of them,